

VIRGINIA!

LEE SURRENDERS!

THE REBELLION ENDED!

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. LEE DESIROUS OF "PEACE."

Manly and Patriotic Letter from General Grant.

The Rebel Leader Must Lay Down His Arms.

He Capitulates on Gen. Grant's Own Terms.

The Officers to be Paroled and Sent Home.

Official Dispatches.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1865, 9 o'clock p. m.

To Major-Gen. DIX, New-York: This Department

has received the official report of the surrender

of this day of Gen. Lee and his army to

Lieut.-Gen. Grant on the terms proposed by Gen.

Grant.

Details will be given as speedily as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HQ. ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 9, 1865, 4:30 p. m.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Gen. Lee surrendered the army of Northern Virginia

this afternoon upon the terms proposed by

myself. The accompanying additional correspondence

will show the conditions fully.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

APRIL 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning

on the picketline, whether I had come to meet

you and ascertain definitely what terms were

embraced in your proposition of yesterday with refer-

ence to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with

the offer contained in your letter of yesterday, for

that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, Commanding United

States Army.

APRIL 9, 1865.

Gen. R. E. LEE, Commanding Confederate

States Army: Your note of this date is but this

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIV.....NO. 7,491. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RICHMOND.

To Richmond and Back—Why, How, What.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1865.

THE WHY.

Time, 11 a. m., Monday, April 3, 1865. Place,

the Treasury Department, Washington, where at his

desk sat the writer hereof. An abstruse calculation

corrugated his brow, while an under current of thought

edded among the pros and cons of the question—would

he win that bat he had waged that Richmond would

fall within 48 hours.

Of the two questions, one as to the exchange to be al-

lowed on the drafts of the Hon. Politician Everett,

Minister to the Windward Islands, and the other as to

the contingent had already, the latter was the first

solved.

A wild shout, exultant and prolonged—a shout that

grew into a great storm and whirlwind of voiced joy as

hundreds of below-his lungs were added to his force;

thousands of throats came surging up the broad

stairways and went reverberating down the long cor-

ridors, and called all of us forth to ask hungry questions

—and these were answered with one word: "Rich-

mond!"

Now, in the Peninsular Campaign I had climbed

fall trees to see but the gliding spires of Richmond—

always careful to keep the body of the tree between my

own body and those spires, the former being better cal-

culated to stop bullets. Again, last Summer, I climbed

other trees for the same purpose. What more natural,

then, than for me to be seized with the magic of the Old

Slogan (much abused, but always right): "Onward to

Richmond!" Besides, the instincts of a retired army

correspondent asserted themselves and bade me go once

more to the front and to once more write to THE TRIB-

UNE. And so all-athrob with the thought of seeing

Richmond, I set about the requisite preparations, in

quite as much haste to get there as was Davis himself to

get away from there.

THE HOW.

The course of the War Department toward news-

papers and their correspondents during the whole war has

been marked by petty tyranny, by a caprice that would

be funny if it had not been so troublesome, and by the

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OFFICIAL REBEL DOCUMENTS.

Letters of the Rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

HOW AND WHERE HE SHIPPED HIS VALUABLES

HOW HE GOBBLED GOLD.

How He Traded Cotton and Tobacco for Bacon

March 24, 1865.

GEORGE SCHLEY, esq., Augusta, Ga.

SIR: I have received your letter of March 8,

and regret the long delay that has occurred in the pay-

ment of your account.

This has resulted, I suppose, from the interruption

and final removal of the Treasury Note Bureau, which

was dropped off from Columbia by the enemy.

I would ask the Engineer Bureau to transfer the pay-

ment of your account to Augusta, but the Depository

there is not any better provided with funds than at

Mobile.

Congress has passed an act imposing 25 per cent on

on coin, and authorizing in lieu thereof a loan to the ex-

tent of \$3,000,000. I have directed a portion of the loan

derived from this source to be sold for Treasury notes,

for the relief of the Depositories in Alabama, and sales

of cotton to be made, as opportunities offer, for the same

purpose. You had better write to Col. Shelling, and

get a draft for the amount of your account, and charge

some friend with the duty of presenting it for payment.

The certificates of indebtedness authorized by the

Act of 17th February, 1864, have been made receivable

in payment of taxes. Can you not make use of them, in

part at least? Very respectfully,

G. A. TREVENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

March 24, 1865.

Mrs. I. G. GORDON, Richmond.

MADAM: Your letter of the 13th inst. is received, and

I return Mr. James's letter, as requested.

I regret extremely that it is not in my power to offer

you another situation. Very respectfully,

G. A. TREVENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

March 24, 1865.

Hon. P. W. GRAY, Agent of the Treasury, Memphis,

Tenn.

SIR: Herewith you will find copy of a circular ad-

vertisement of this Department "to the banks and private

capitalists of the C. S.," based upon an act of Congress,

approved March 17, 1865, entitled "an act to raise coin

for the purpose of furnishing necessary supplies for the

army."

It is expected that great benefit and relief will be ex-

perienced by the Government in the enforcement of the